









## Nixon Warns of Aid Cutoff

## U.S. to Punish Drug-Traffic Nations

By H.D.S. Greenway

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP).—President Nixon announced today that he was prepared to cut economic and military aid to countries that willfully contrive to this nation's narcotics problem.

Any government whose leaders participate in or protect the activities of those who contribute to our drug problem should know that the President of the United States is required by statute to spend all American economic and military assistance to such a regime," he said.

"I shall not hesitate to comply fully and promptly with that statute."

"On the other hand, every government which wants to move against narcotics should know that it can count on this coun-

try for wholehearted support and assistance in doing so."

The President described those who operate the global heroin trade as "the slave traders of our time." "They are traffickers in living death," he said. "They must be hunted to the end of the earth. They must be left no base in any nation for their operations. They must be permitted not a single hiding place or refuge from justice anywhere in the world."

"We are living in an age when there are times a great nation must engage in a limited war. I have rejected that principle in declaring total war against dangerous drugs. Our goal is the unconditional surrender of the merchants of death who traffic in heroin. Our goal is that of total banishment of drug abuse from American life," the President said.

Mr. Nixon made his remarks at the opening session of a three-day International Narcotics Control Conference which began at the State Department today. The conference brings together senior U.S. narcotics control officials based in 54 foreign countries to discuss with officials from several government agencies this country's efforts to suppress the movement of dangerous drugs.

The President singled out France, Paraguay, Laos, Thailand and Turkey as "just a few examples of the countries where the work of American officials from the ambassador down, in the partnership with local officials, has produced important breakthroughs—huge heroin seizures, key arrests or, in Turkey's case, the courageous decision to eradicate the opium poppy itself."

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, the Senate unanimously ratified a revision of a 90-nation treaty designed to strengthen international control of narcotic drugs.

Under the revision, the International Narcotics Control Board will be directed to limit world production of narcotics to the quantity needed only for medical and scientific use, and refer evidence of illicit production and drug trafficking to other nations and to the United Nations General Assembly.

The protocol also provides for international extradition of drug offenders.

Nelson Gross, the State Department's senior adviser and coordinator for international narcotics matters, opened the INCO conference. He said that "while no one can measure success in this field, some appreciable impact has already been felt."

The fact that the United States has its own narcotics agents operating within the jurisdiction of foreign governments, he said, is "a strong sign of cooperation." He said that the United States Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs working within Thailand and that nine U.S. customs men were working along the Laos-Burma border.

## Concern Held Rising on Danger Of Marijuana

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP).—A United Nations scientist today told Congress that researchers are becoming progressively more suspicious of the possible dangers of marijuana and hashish.

"Among the scientists working in the field, it would seem that there is a general consensus that cannabis [the source of marijuana and hashish] is dangerous," said Dr. Olaf J. Braenden, head of the UN Narcotics Laboratory in Geneva.

For instance, Dr. Braenden said, some researchers are convinced that "there is significant evidence of cerebral atrophy in young cannabis smokers."

And, he said, cannabis now is thought to be much more complicated chemically than had previously been believed.

To add to the fears, he said, illegal cannabis marketing has turned up a new wrinkle—liquid hashish or marijuana oil.

"This is many times as potent as good grade hashish and is potentially very dangerous," he said.

## Iran's Empress Begins State Visit to China

PEKING, Sept. 18 (Reuters).—Empress Farah Diba of Iran arrived here today at the start of a state visit that is likely to strengthen Sino-Iranian relations as a possible counterforce to the Soviet Union's close ties with Iran's neighbor, Iraq.

As the empress drove to the state guest house at Jade Abyss Pool Park, she acknowledged a colorful greeting from more than 100,000 gaily dressed Chinese girls beneath banners welcoming "her imperial majesty." In the background were Peking's permanent slogan boards denouncing imperialism.

## Iranian-Yugoslav Accord

TEHRAN, Sept. 18 (Reuters).—Iran and Yugoslavia today signed an economic protocol for increased trade and cooperation.



RUG BUG—Lloyd Storey of South Windham, Maine, brushing his car which he spent a week covering with indoor-outdoor carpeting. The color scheme is red on the fenders, yellow on the body and black eyelashes over the headlights. The car is fully covered. And not incidentally, Mr. Storey is in the . . . rug business.

## CAB Warns U.S. Air Carriers Not to Raise Atlantic Fares

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP).—The Civil Aeronautics Board has warned major U.S. airlines against increasing basic air fares to Europe.

In identical letters to the three transatlantic U.S. carriers—Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines and National Airlines—the agency last week said that an emerging consensus to raise existing fares is "a matter of serious concern."

Similar warnings have been sent in the past, but this admonition could be more significant, because last year Congress passed legislation giving the CAB for the first time—the power to suspend or reject international air fares.

In its letter, the agency indicated it is absolutely opposed to any increase at all in the standard "economy" and "first class" fares. Any necessary increases—if justified—should probably be concentrated in expensive "promotional" fares, the agency said.

## Royal Title Asked For Widow of Duke of Windsor

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP).—Britain's "Bible of the Aristocracy" urged Buckingham Palace today to promote the Duchess of Windsor—former American divorcee Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson—to be status of royalty.

DeBrett, the acknowledged guide to the British peerage, claimed that the duchess had been legally entitled to use the style "Her Royal Highness" ever since her 1937 marriage to the duke of Windsor, who gave up the throne for love.

Patrick Montague-Smith, editor of DeBrett, wrote in the preface to his 1972-73 edition that Queen Elizabeth should now elevate the newly widowed duchess to royal rank.

The duke died last May. At his funeral, the 75-year-old duchess was styled "her grace the duchess of Windsor."

Mr. Montague-Smith said that in British royalty a wife always took the style of her husband. He cited the case of the duchess of Gloucester, sister-in-law of King George III in the 1700s who was the illegitimate daughter of a milliner.

## Senate Passes Bill to Aid Crime Victims

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP).—In an effort to speed congressional approval, the Senate today twice approved a \$15-million bill to set up a system for compensating victims of crimes and "good Samaritans" who try to help them.

The measure reportedly is opposed by the administration. A Senate committee report said the administration considers the bill premature.

The bill would compensate victims for medical and burial expenses, loss of earnings and support, therapeutic costs and child-care expenses enabling one parent to work, but not for property losses.

In the case of good Samaritans, however, property losses could be recovered.

The loss would have to exceed \$100 to qualify and there would be a \$50,000 limit on compensation.

First, the Senate passed the bill 61 to 38. Then, senators passed the bill as a part of an omnibus five-part measure tied to a House-passed bill.

## Forgotten People

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, chief sponsor of the bill, said this was a maneuver to get his proposal into conference with the House and thus give it some chance of passage by this Congress. The House so far has held no hearings on similar legislation.

Sen. Mansfield said victims of crime have for too long been forgotten people in the United States.

The bill would authorize \$5 million the first year to cover the field of federal crime, and \$10 million for grants to the states to encourage them to adopt similar programs. Seven states now have such laws—California, New York, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Maryland, Nevada and New Jersey.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D.-N.C., opposed the bill, declaring that it would open a Pandora's box of further burdens on the taxpayer. "The taxpayer is innocent in this, too," he said.

The omnibus measure was passed 74-0. The House bill used as the basis for the omnibus measure would require that the states have narcotics and alcoholism treatment plans in their probation programs in order to qualify for federal funds under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

An amendment was added to

this narcotics measure by Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R.-Neb., to extend for a year to June 30, 1973, the omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968. The cost for the year is estimated at \$1.74 billion. The amendment was adopted 63-9.

Attached as an amendment to this bill by a 46-33 vote was a

## Resignations May Add Fuel

## Another Year of Turbulence Expected in Spanish Schools

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Sept. 18 (NYT).—Tough government measures to restore discipline in universities in Madrid and other cities are beginning to backfire with mass resignations of university officials.

The measures virtually ending the autonomy enjoyed by the two major universities in Madrid were taken at the end of July in an effort to prevent a repetition of one of the most disorderly academic years in recent times. But the opposition expressed by the resignations last week of rectors, deans and faculty secretaries is expected to encourage students to take a similar attitude when classes resume next month.

The cabinet meeting in San Sebastian under the chief of state, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Friday, named new rectors more favorable to the tough measures for the two universities, the so-called Complutense and the Autonomous. Adolfo Munoz Alonso, a professor of philosophy, replaced Jose Botella Llusia, who resigned as rector of the older and larger Complutense, saying that "a new policy requires a new man."

The replacement for Luis Sanchez Agesta of the Autonomous University of Madrid was not immediately known. The replacement of the rectors was the only official acknowledgment that difficulties were continuing in what has been a traditional source of rebellion to the Franco government. News that the change of rectors had been followed by the resignations was kept out of the press, but it traveled swiftly by word of mouth.

Not Strong Liberals. It was not clear whether Mr. Botella Llusia and Mr. Sanchez Agesta had resigned on their own or had been forced out. Neither had been known as a strong liberal but both were believed to have been opposed to measures that suspended the autonomous statutes, put administration of the universities back in the hands of the Ministry of Education and placed a premium on discipline.

New disciplinary committees are to be formed and emphasis placed on the obligation of both faculty and students to respect strict standards of conduct. The threat of suspension or dismissal is the penalty for violating these standards.

Most of the university population was scattered on vacation in August, hence the delayed reaction to the measures. Last year, students for both professional and political reasons—staged

## McGovern Urges Suspension Of Agriculture Dept.'s Butz

By Douglas E. Kneeland

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Sept. 18 (NYT).—Sen. George McGovern began the second straight two-week swing of his presidential campaign here yesterday by calling for the suspension of a cabinet member and charging the failure of Richard Nixon's war on drugs.

The change in tone was a dramatic reversal for a candidacy

## 2 Nixon Aides Said to Obtain Secret Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

committees official assigned to disperse money from the secret funds—former campaign treasurer Hugh W. Sloan Jr.—resigned his post after the Watergate break-in because he "wanted no part of what he then knew was going on," in the words of one source.

The only record of the secret fund—a single sheet of paper listing the names of about 15 persons with access to the money and the amount each received—was destroyed by Nixon committee officials about April 7, according to sources. On that date, he new federal campaign finance law, which requires detailed accounting of all election funds, took effect.

## Ledgers Destroyed

At about the same time, sources reported, Nixon committee officials also destroyed between five and seven ledger books, each about one- and a-half-inches thick, listing all campaign contributions received before April 7 and the names of the donors.

The updated, single-sheet accounting of the secret fund—along with the money—was kept in a safe in the office of former Secretary of Commerce Maurice F. Stans, the finance chairman of the Nixon campaign, the sources said.

The job of distributing the money and keeping a record of the transactions was assigned to Dr. Sloan, who cited "personal reasons" when he resigned his post on July 14.

Mr. Stans "begged him to stay, but he couldn't beg hard enough," according to one source.

Mr. Sloan "left because he . . . didn't want anything to do with it," one source said. "His wife was going to leave him if he didn't stand up for what was right."

Mr. Sloan has refused to discuss the matter with reporters.

Meanwhile, Sen. Hugh Scott, R.-Pennsylvania, the Senate Republican leader, said today nobody is paying any attention to press reports about the Watergate bugging case.

"Just Sen. McGovern and the media are interested in going into it," he told a news conference. (Sen. McGovern) is talking into the wind and he knows it. I've seen a great deal of evidence that it is being tried in a press."

But an activist law professor, arguing that the Democrats could rather have the issue on the special prosecutor's agenda, applied today to the federal court here to name an unbiased special prosecutor to probe the incident.

Prof. John Bauhoff 3d, of George Washington University, said a news conference that a year representing former Democratic party chairman Lawrence O'Brien told him, "We have information which you don't want. . . but it is not in our rest to ask for the appointment of a special prosecutor."

## Washington to Hold Primary Vote Today

ATTLE, Sept. 18 (NYT).—Daniel J. Evans of Washington appears certain to be unseated by the Republicans tomorrow's state primary election. Gov. Evans is seeking a term.

Democratic opponent in Nov. 7 elections is likely to be former Gov. Albert D. Inoué or State Sen. Martin J. S.

Evans's principal Republican opponent tomorrow will be Sen. Perry B. Woodall.

## Police in N.Y. Recover Art Works in Locker

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (UPI).—Working on an anonymous tip, city detectives, railroad police and FBI agents opened a baggage locker in Grand Central Station yesterday and recovered \$150,000 in art works.

The city police art squad said, however, that the stolen works were not in the locker. Thirty-three prints, four books and a woodcut were found in the locker. Although an inventory had not been completed, police said they included works by Toulouse-Lautrec, Picasso and Edward Munch.

According to art squad members, the works had been stolen from "major institutions" in the city, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art and the New York Public Library, and museums in other parts of the country.

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Who is fighting whom in Uganda is still a matter of much dispute. The adherents of Gen. Amin have pointed an accusing finger at many—at the British, the Israelis, the Tanzanians. This is a condensed list of those countries the general has outraged in one way or another: the Tanzanians insist that the incursion over their borders into Uganda is composed of the Ugandans themselves, who also have a rather large bone to pick with the semi-literate soldier who has set himself up as ruler over them. In any case, revolution, of one kind or another, is being imported into Uganda and it must be admitted that the market there seems good.

The case of Uganda is one of those situations in which the temptation, perhaps even the justification, for some form of outside intervention is very strong. Gen. Amin is no credit either to the uniform he wears or the country he presides over: the one thing that most military dictatorships pride themselves upon—order—is lacking in Uganda, and its relationships with outside states seems governed by whim.

It is bad enough, as Greece can testify, to be commanded by colonels, but the example of Cuba under Batista, comes to mind; it is worse to be ruled by corporals and sergeants. This is apparently the case in Uganda today. It is, indeed, even a non-com's stripes are necessary there for the exercise of sovereign power over life and death, property and the remains of law.

Such anarchy is a greater invitation to reprisal and counter-terror than the harboring of terrorists, for which Israel has exacted such grim tolls from Lebanon. But in Uganda, too, the intended solution—guerrilla attacks

around the periphery—is hardly conducive to international order, or even to a rationalization of the existing state of affairs within the country. If hard cases make bad law, Uganda would be a very hard case indeed on which to base a precedent.

The real answer to such problems as Uganda obviously lies in the ideal of the United Nations Charter—in the belief that absolute nationalism poses a threat to the global community, not only when it afflicts its neighbors but when it fails to provide a reasonably adequate and humane government for its own people. But since the UN is in fact composed of nations claiming absolute sovereignty, supporting conflicting ideologies and making conflicting claims to territories, those nations are not likely to offer or accept any genuine rule of law in the world.

What else can be done is to nibble at the edges of this major task confronting a compressed world, to try to set up some regulations that can be enforced, to endeavor to repress, to whatever extent is practicable, the use of violence, while at the same time tackling the causes from which violence emerges. Perhaps, as in the dawn of most societies, order will have to precede law; perhaps some injustices will have to be tolerated to induce a climate in which justice can be done. Certainly, the bright hopes which seemed to herald the birth of the United Nations, during the immeasurable havoc of World War II, have grayed over. But they have not vanished altogether—and the nations gathering for today's opening General Assembly must seize that threat of confidence as they take up such matters as the Middle East—and Uganda.

Relations with the United States are certain to figure prominently in the election campaign now getting under way in Canada, but probably in a political climate much calmer than that prevailing north of the border just a year ago. At that time, Canadian resentment at President Nixon's import surcharge, the heavy-handed pressures of Treasury Secretary Connally, and the underground nuclear test at Amchik Island, was at its peak.

Since then, the removal of the surcharge. Mr. Connally's departure from the cabinet. Prime Minister Trudeau's White House visit and Mr. Nixon's successful return cal at Ottawa have helped to lower temperatures in Canada. Tough negotiations lie ahead on such delicate matters as revision of the automobile trade agreement of 1965, which has worked to Canada's advantage; Canadian policy on American investment and ownership, and the United States' desire for joint exploitation of Canada's natural resources.

Ottawa will be bitter if Washington pushes ahead with a trans-Alaska oil pipeline that will result in vastly increased tanker traffic down the British Columbia coast, instead of exploring the proposed dual system of oil and natural gas pipelines along Canada's Mackenzie River valley to the American border. But these matters, critical for long-run American-Canadian relations, are unlikely to be major Canadian election issues.

Establishment of relations with the People's Republic of China and conclusion of a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union are election assets for Mr. Trudeau's Lib-

eral government, and his decision to cut Canada's forces in Europe while remaining in NATO has evidently not hurt him. Whatever feelings existed that these moves could jeopardize Canada's ties with the United States have vanished with time and with Mr. Nixon's own efforts to improve relations with Peking and Moscow.

Washington is fortunate that at this point in Canada's history the two biggest parties are led by men who strenuously reject appeals to the anti-Yankee residue always present in the political subsoil. Both Mr. Trudeau and the Progressive-Conservative leader, Robert Stanfield, not only shun cheap anti-Americanism but consistently disappoint even some of the more responsible Canadian nationalists, who fear that unchecked American penetration will bring the loss of Canadian sovereignty.

Mr. Trudeau is obsessed with the notion of preserving and strengthening a distinct Canadian identity—especially an identity that can be shared by French-speaking citizens of his native Quebec Province. But neither he nor Mr. Stanfield believes a concomitant of national identity is hostility for Americans.

It says much about Canada and Canadians that, after severe strains on relations between the two countries, the United States can view Canada's 1972 election with interest but without concern. It is a more favorable situation than Washington, on its record, had a right to expect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Little remains of the myth, carefully nurtured by the policy-makers of three successive administrations, that the United States is engaged in protecting a burgeoning democracy in South Vietnam. With every passing day the evidence mounts that the thin veneer of popular government was nothing more than a facade presented to the naive Americans in return for unlimited and unquestioning support.

Now that American political power has largely been withdrawn from Saigon along with American manpower, Gen. Thieu no longer finds it necessary to sport his uncomfortable disguise. Elected by an unopposed "referendum" such as usually marks the installation of dictators, he has now turned openly against "disorderly democracy." He has removed previous attempts at camouflage from policies which are making his regime begin to resemble the totalitarianism of the North.

The Thieu junta rules by decree. It has abolished self-government in the provinces and hamlets. It has substituted political jailings and executions for the judicial process. It has reduced the legislature to a rubber stamp. It has imposed on the press

a system of "deposits" and fiscal retribution that totally muzzles free expression and dissent. The shut-down last week of Dien Tien, the main opposition paper in Saigon, merely ratifies this policy of suppression; the newspaper's "temporary" farewell message to its readers was meant to indicate that there can be no hope for freedom until the Thieu dictatorship has been removed. More than a dozen other daily newspapers have been permanently closed because of this decree.

Under these conditions, there can no longer be justification for an American policy that continues the bloodletting in the name of protecting democratic self-government in South Vietnam. There has never been a more opportune moment for the United States to negotiate a settlement in which this country no longer allows itself to be used as the patron of one dictatorship against another. The only legitimate American aim now is to end the bloodshed, extract from both sides—as well as from the North's allies in Moscow and Peking—the best attainable pledges for a nonviolent aftermath to the hostilities and bring the prisoners home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Seventy-Five Years Ago

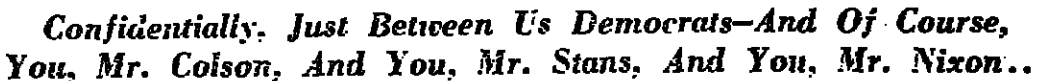
September 19, 1897

PARIS—Many writers were in the news yesterday, and here is a short summary of what to expect of them, and from them, in the near future. Mr. Rider Haggard has just finished a long novel, the scene of which is laid in Africa in the days of King Solomon; no title as yet. Mr. Anatole France is busy completing his "impressions" of his recent trip around the Adriatic. And the title of Mark Twain's new book has again been changed. First it was "Surviving Innocent Abroad," then "Tramps Abroad," and now "Following the Equator."

## Fifty Years Ago

September 19, 1922

**NEW YORK**—With the season almost over, it seems that once again the "class" hitters of the major leagues will again walk away with the honors. In the American League, the St. Louis Brown star George Sisler leads them all with a magnificent average of .422. Only the grand old war horse, Detroit's Ty Cobb, has a chance to catch him. Ty is batting .389. Over in the National League, St. Louis Cardinal slugger Rogers Hornsby leads the circuit with a robust .397. Another veteran, New York Giant out-fielder Casey Stengel, is having a good .385 year.



**By Anthony Lewis**

**N**EW YORK.—"Violence, less and less embarrassed by the limits imposed by centuries of lawfulness, is brazenly and victoriously striding across the whole world. The world is being inundated by the brazen conviction that power can do anything, justice nothing."

Alexander Solzhenitsyn's words, in his undelivered Nobel Prize lecture, expressed the anxiety of civilized beings everywhere. A day hardly passes, we feel, without some new threat to the ordered peace that makes life bearable. We sense a society at risk from terrorists, hijackers, assassins — creatures beyond the familiar restraints of reason and humanity.

One of the most terrible facts of this age is the evidence that we are becoming more tolerant of official violence. There are signs of that deadly social illness that has seized the developed world.

A current example, an especially painful one, is provided by the report of the official commission on the Attica prison rebellion and its suppression a year ago. The report makes clear beyond argument that law enforcement officers fired hundreds of rounds without warning that day, at men who had no guns. It makes clear the heavy responsibility of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in the massacre that resulted. It makes clear that official accounts of the events were lies.

crutor is most unlikely that an official will ever face legal action, or even public shame. Those who want the responsibility for that day at Attica brought home will have to look to some higher power than the conscience of the State of New York.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr. lies in Israel's reprisals for the savagery of Arab terrorists at Munich. The declared aim was to hit guerrilla camps. Accounts by reporters after the first air raids indicated that Israeli soldiers had found many perfect either: The bombs hit at least some places where there were no guerrillas, and they killed women and children. The sweep into Lebanon by Israeli ground forces may indicate they have claimed guerrilla victims too.

The official argument is always that such action was necessary to counter grave risks to society. Undoubtedly the provocation at Attica as after Munich, was extreme. No commentator, after the fact, should underestimate the strain on those forced to decide how to save a group of hostages. No one should mistake the determination of Jews in Israel not to let themselves be destroyed in this generation. But can it really help to take action that almost inevitably will kill the innocent along with the guilty?

preached that force was a legitimate weapon against an unfair system, and we have been through police riots. We are so desensitized that an Attica or a Kent State no longer seems to touch the moral nerve of America.

Or, most of all, Vietnam. The country that keeps telling us about the violence done by the United States in the name of freedom—as a recent example the saturation B-52 bombing of densely populated areas in the southern delta. But is anyone listening? How many Americans can make the mental leap of imagining hundreds of bombs falling from unseen planes on villages in Kansas or Rhode Island? How many reason that the moral cost that will have to be paid for that violence? And how can those who do understand go on carting, after all the years of fruitless protest?

A middle-aged Virginia housewife writes: "I have no hope. I expect to die while the war continues. But that does not discourage me about making an effort. To do otherwise would be to die in life, and that is what I lament in others."

**By Joseph Kraft**

A white ethnic who had refused to vote for a black Democrat as mayor, Denis Cuculich, introduced the head of the black organization. That man, Rep. Louis Stokes, in turn introduced the white reformer whom he had not supported in the last gubernatorial election. The white reformer, Gov. John Gilligan, presented Sen. Kennedy, who did the honors for McGovern.

Whether the local political chiefs can bring their Indians to vote for George McGovern... is, of course, another question... But in every town, the organization leaders have reasons—strange, bizarre reasons sometimes—for trying.

One reason is the sheer complexity of the internal infighting. In Kansas, for example, the Democrats are split between the reform candidate for governor and an organization man for senate and an organization man who has been at odds with Mayor Daley going for the crucial job of state attorney in Cook County. Given that ballot, Bobby Fischer, on his sharpest day, wouldn't be clever enough to figure out a pattern of selective voting that would help the organization and hurt its enemies. The mix is so complicated that the only sensible course for Mayor Daley is to have his people vote the straight ticket.

A second reason has to do with

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## r Conference to Be Held ite Catholics' Boycott

By Bernard Weinraub

Sept. 18 (NYT).—A government announcement that a conference on the future of Northern Ireland will be held next week has prompted the decision of the Catholic minority not to attend. A British soldier, not by a gunman in a last night, died, 23d victim of Ulster.

Belfast, troops fired today to disperse blocking their route. A gunman who shot at an army in Crumlin Road, today "all-party" conference next Monday at Blackwell, 245 miles from Belfast, had been planned. British government common ground can governing Northern Ireland.

The IRA ultimatum said that the conference was "unacceptable" and that the British government would ultimately decide the future of Northern Ireland.

To Attack Hospital

RELFAST, Sept. 18 (AP).—The Irish Republican Army announced today that it would attack a major Belfast hospital if British troops set a camp around it did not withdraw by midnight tomorrow.

The IRA ultimatum was issued as a press handout with instructions for it to be withheld from publication until midnight today—24 hours before the threatened attack.

The guerrilla statement said "hostilities" would then begin against the Royal Victoria Hospital, a center for dealing with both IRA and army wounded.

Meanwhile, a man was killed when a guerrilla car-bomb exploded on a country road near the Irish Republic border tonight.

Two men were wounded when the parked car blew up outside Glassdrummond, near Newry, police said.

Earlier, two victims of IRA terror died in a hospital. Today's fatalities raised Northern Ireland's three-year death toll to 564-351 this year alone.

## Waitkus, 53, Dies; First Baseman Shot by Fan in '49

From Wire Dispatches

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Eddie Waitkus, 53, a major league first baseman for 11 years and one of the Philadelphia Phillies "whiz kids" who won the 1950 National League pennant, died Friday at a hospital.

A steady singles and doubles hitter, Waitkus compiled a lifetime batting average of .285 in a career that was nearly ended in June, 1949, when a teen-aged admirer lunged into a hotel room, saying that she was in danger, and then shot him with a .22-caliber rifle.

After four operations to remove the bullet, Waitkus was fully recovered within two months. In 1950, he appeared in all 154 games and batted .284 as the Phillies won the pennant and faced the New York Yankees in the World Series, which the Phils lost.

Waitkus, who was born in Cambridge, Mass., began his major league career in 1941 with the Chicago Cubs and returned to the Cubs after serving in the Army during World War II. In 1949, he was traded to the Philadelphia Phillies and he retired the following year.

## 2 Lebanese Hijackers Are Jailed in Malawi

BLANTYRE, Malawi, Sept. 18 (Reuters).—Two Lebanese were today each sentenced to 11 years in prison with hard labor on charges connected with hijacking. The two were South African Airways pilots who were hijacked in May.

Found Abu Kamel, 42, and Al-Jahzi, 38, diverted a Boeing-727 of South African Airways to Blantyre while bound for Johannesburg from Salisbury.

## Ionian Islands Shaken

ATHENS, Sept. 18 (AP).—A sharp earthquake shook the Ionian islands off Greece's northwestern coast today. It was the 50th in a series of tremors since yesterday. No serious damage or injuries were reported.



MAN ON A SPOT—Gabriel Aranda (left), former press attaché to Gaullist Public Works Minister Albin Chalandon and his lawyer René Floriot at Paris Hall of Justice yesterday.

Indicted for Theft, Arrested, Freed

## French Ex-Aide Will Turn in Scandal Files

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 18 (NYT).—The latest of the Gaullist scandals became a little less mysterious today when Gabriel Aranda, the former public works official now threatening to incriminate public personalities, promised to turn his documents over to French justice.

Yesterday afternoon as he was leaving the Palais de Justice where he was charged, technically arrested and released in his own custody, Mr. Aranda said that he would turn over the documents in question at his next audience with the investigating magistrate on Thursday.

Before the hearing, however, he made public another of the 136 official documents he has had photocopied. In it, he accuses Gérard Sibeud, Gaullist deputy from the Drôme Department, of forging a letter from Albin Chalandon, former minister of Public Works, in order to obtain a building permit.

This newest political embarrassment for the Gaullists—and the apparent extent of it—added to a series of diverse scandals over recent months, has contributed to an ever more confused political scene here. Over the weekend it prompted one of Gen. de Gaulle's most trusted former lieutenants, former Education and Interior Minister Christian Pompidou, to urge President Pompidou to call early elections to "purify the air."

Air Is Clearer

But if the air is not pure, it is at least clearer today following Mr. Aranda's appearance at the Palais de Justice. He also has made it quite clear now that his original threat to release the documents if France continued selling arms to "fanatical Arab nations" was only a pretext. "It was a political touch," he said. "A flower on the dung heap."

He said that he simply wished to draw attention to the extent of public corruption.

French justice responded to his appearance today—accompanied by René Floriot, France's most renowned trial lawyer—by indicting him for theft. The charge was reduced from the original one, which had been theft, concealment and complicity. Apparently it was reduced because Mr. Aranda explained that he purloined none of the documents in question but simply had them photocopied.

The documents now will be examined by an investigating judge to see if there are grounds for criminal action against the persons involved. It was apparent, however, that Mr. Aranda also has separate photocopies for himself.

The Aranda affair has dominated the news here for the last four days. Not only is it unusual for French officials to leak documents, it is unknown for them to do it publicly. The mood in some Gaullist circles borders on hysteria as new names pop up each day.

Tainting the Majority

It prompted Mr. Fouchet to publicly wonder if the scandals that were tainting the majority did not threaten to besmear historical Gaullism and its reputation. Mr. Pompidou, in his press conference Thursday, certainly will be called on to offer some defense of his majority. But it seems more than probable that he would heed Mr. Fouchet's call to advance the date of the spring elections.

Arriving at the Palais de Justice today, Mr. Aranda said, "I have attained my objective. The scandals are now known." He denied that he had only political motives, admitted that he had always been a Gaullist and has "simply wanted to put an end to this situation and thought the best way was to make public certain dossiers."

The most recent accusation, that against Mr. Sibeud, comes following Mr. Aranda's charges last week that Gaullists used their influence to win highway contracts, building permits to construct resorts in avalanche zones and generally traffic in public contracts.

He has specifically named René Tomassini, Michel Habib-Delencle and Jacques Chirac, all prominent Gaullists, and now Mr. Sibeud, in connection with various dossiers.

He accuses Mr. Sibeud of forging a letter from Mr. Chalandon, Mr. Aranda's former chief, in order to win for a constituent a

permit to build a supermarket.

Another charge was brought against Mr. Sibeud today when Edouard Leclerc, the supermarket owner, alleged that 30,000 francs were "loaned" to Mr. Sibeud for his help. Mr. Sibeud today denied that the letter had been forged and said he repaid the loan.

The Gaullists have at least begun their counterattack. Prime Minister Pierre Messmer accused

Mr. Aranda of politicking and said that his actions were "immoral and illegal." The pro-Gaullist newspaper France-Soir published documents tonight showing that while at the Public Works Ministry Mr. Aranda had written letters to an automobile concessionaire, Jaguar, threatening ministerial action if Jaguar garages did not improve their service. Mr. Aranda owns a Jaguar.

## Obituaries

### Rep. William Fitts Ryan, 50, Manhattan Liberal, War foe

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (WP).—Rep. William Fitts Ryan, 50, who had been expected to win his seventh election to Congress this fall, died here last night.

Mr. Ryan, who represented New York City's overwhelmingly Democratic West Side since 1960, defeated Bella Abzug, whose own area had been redistricted, by more than 2 to 1 in the June 20 Democratic primary.

He underwent a serious operation on his throat last year, and his health was a campaign issue in June.

Mr. Ryan was a consistent champion of civil rights and civil liberties in Congress. One of his first actions was to vote to cut off funds for the House Un-American Activities Committee (only five out of 438 congressmen voted against the committee) because, he charged, it was using public money "to humiliate scores of loyal American citizens."

He was also one of two congressmen in 1961 to speak out for United Nations recognition of Communist China, stating, "We cannot ignore the fact that China has more than 600 million people. We must talk to all the nations of the world."

In 1968, Rep. Ryan was the first congressman to speak out against U.S. involvement in Vietnam. In 1965, he held hearings on Vietnam and urged a negotiated settlement of the war.

Adm. Thomas L. Sprague

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 18 (AP).—Adm. Thomas L. Sprague, 77, who won the Legion of Merit in World War II for sailing the crippled aircraft carrier Intrepid to safety, died yesterday.

In 1943, he rigged a sail on the Intrepid to help steer it 6,000 miles to San Francisco after it was attacked by Japanese torpedo planes.

Nine torpedoes had severely damaged the ship, jamming its rudder, destroying its steering engines and flooding rear quarters.

Besides commanding the Intrepid in campaigns leading to the capture of the Marshall Islands, Adm. Sprague participated in the battles for Saipan and Guam and in the landing at Leyte in the Philippines.

He retired in 1952.

Eleanor Lutten Gardner

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP).—Eleanor Lutten Gardner, 84, an opera singer who appeared for years in France, Germany, Italy and North Africa, died here Saturday. She was a founder and artistic director of the Cameo opera company of Kendall College in Evanston, Ill.

Elbridge H. Stuart

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 (AP).—Elbridge H. Stuart, 84, honorary chairman of the Carnation Co., died Saturday. In 1932, he was elected president of the company and, in 1957, became chairman of the board and chief executive officer. He retired as chief executive in 1969 and as chairman last year.

Lloyd C. Stark

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18 (AP).—A former Missouri governor, Lloyd C. Stark, 85, who turned against the Pendergast machine and later almost unseated Harry S. Truman in the U.S. Senate, died yesterday. He was elected governor in 1936.

Helen M. Fuller

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP).—Helen M. Fuller, 68, a writer and former managing editor of

## Brandt Plans To Set Vote For Nov. 19

Confidence Ballot  
To Be Held Friday

BONN, Sept. 18 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today he will propose Sunday Nov. 19 as the date for West Germany's premature parliamentary elections.

Mr. Brandt told a news conference that he would pose the necessary confidence question to the Bundestag Wednesday. The actual vote, which the government is planning to lose in order to open the way for elections, will take place Friday.

"Under the machinery laid down by the constitution, this means the earliest date elections can be arranged is Nov. 19. That is the date we shall recommend," he said.

The decision of calling the election is the responsibility of President Gustav Heinemann. But political sources expected him to follow Mr. Brandt's recommendation.

In recent weeks, speculation had centered on Dec. 3 as the date for the election. The election is being called a year ahead of schedule because government and opposition parties are stalemated in the Bundestag, with 248 votes each.

Mr. Brandt today notified Bundestag President Kai-Uwe von Hassel of his timing for the confidence vote. He told Mr. von Hassel he would make a statement to parliament explaining the government's motives.

Before announcing his decision, Mr. Brandt discussed tactics with his Social Democratic party executive.

## Bundestag Committee Clears Officials in Munich Massacre

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Sept. 18 (WP).—The responsible committee of the West German parliament today commended the conduct of German police and officials during the massacre of Israeli hostages at the Munich Olympics and said that further parliamentary investigation was unnecessary.

"In the circumstances, everything possible was done, properly handled and correctly decided," said Friedrich Schaefer, chairman of the Internal Affairs Committee of the Bundestag (lower house).

His announcement of the committee's opinion appeared to clash sharply with the call made by Chancellor Willy Brandt for a "searching" investigation into the circumstances of the Sept. 5 terrorist attack that resulted in 17 deaths.

It was also at considerable variance with the worldwide press demand for further clarification of what happened during the attack by Arab gunmen on the Olympic Village and the subsequent shootout between police and terrorists at a military airfield.

Criticism of Decision

So far, the thrust of press and public opinion has tended to be harshly critical of the decisions made by German officials and their explanations of why the attempt to rescue the hostages failed.

This was underscored most vividly during a four-hour press conference held by the responsible German officials in Munich on Sept. 7.

The conference erupted into a shouting match of charges that the officials were being evasive and unresponsive in their answers and attempting to shift the blame for their actions.

Since then, government officials have remained largely silent while awaiting completion of documentation about the Munich tragedy, which is being prepared by representatives of the federal government, the state of Bavaria and the city of Munich.

Federal Interior Ministry officials said today that they expect the finished documentation to be made public on Wednesday and hoped that it would clear up all the unanswered questions about what happened on Sept. 5.

They also noted that a draft version of the documentation had been seen by the Internal Affairs Committee and played a big role in the opinion announced by Mr. Schaefer today.

Endorsed by Parties

However, if the documentation fails to satisfy press and public demands for a full explanation, the Bundestag committee's decision is certain to trigger a new round of charges about official

evasiveness and unwillingness to face the situation.

It was already being noted here tonight that the committee decision had been endorsed by its members from all four political parties represented in the Bundestag.

In some political circles, this was interpreted as a sign that none of the parties is particularly anxious to have the controversy investigated further at this time. Mr. Brandt revealed today that he wants to precipitate new national elections for Nov. 19, and all parties potentially have something to lose if the Munich tragedy becomes an issue in the campaign.

Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party could be criticized for the role played at Munich by the federal government. His coalition junior partner, the Free Democratic party, is involved because Federal Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who had a major part in the unsuccessful negotiations with the terrorists, belongs to that party.

As to the opposition Christian Democratic parties, one of them, the Christian Social Union, controls the Bavarian state government, which had the basic responsibility under German law for combating the terrorist attack.

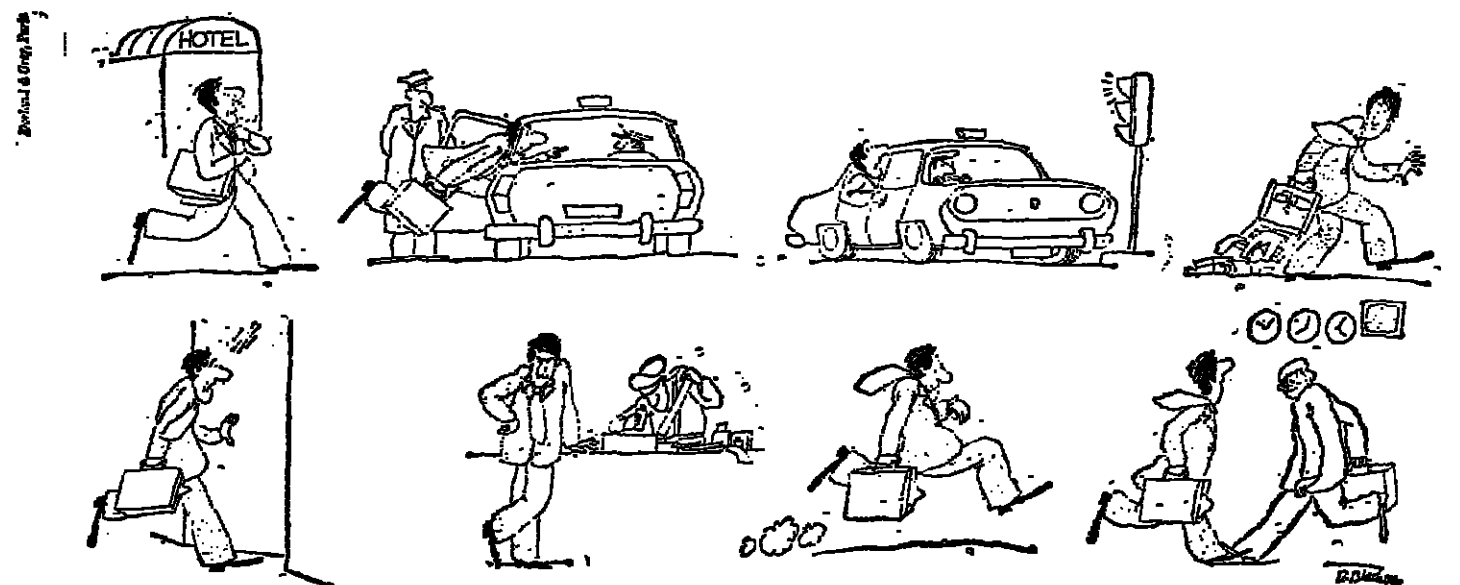
The party's leader, Franz-Josef Strauss, is known to have been present at the airfield shootout. But he bowed out of the limelight after the rescue attempt failed, and his role in what happened has never been clarified.

## Spain Reported Ready to Return Croats to Sweden

MADRID, Sept. 18 (Reuters).—Spain is ready to send back to Sweden nine Croatian extremists who arrived here Saturday in a hijacked Scandinavian Airlines DC-9 and surrendered to Spanish police, well-informed sources said here today.

But no formal extradition request had yet been received by the Spanish government, although Swedish Premier Olof Palme has announced in Stockholm that it would be made, the sources said.

The extradition of the nine—all members of the Croatian rightist Ustashi organization opposed to President Tito's Yugoslav government—would have to come within the terms of Spanish laws and an international convention on air piracy to which Spain is a signatory, the sources said. This is because an extradition treaty between the two countries lapsed 22 years ago.



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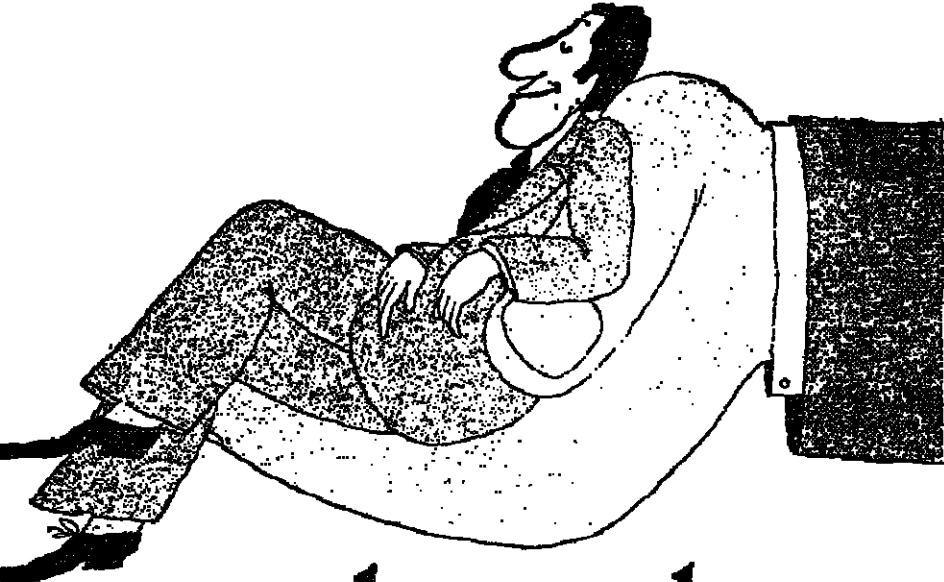
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## PARIS FILMS

## 'A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich'—Drab and Dull

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 18 (IHT).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the 1970 winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, has suffered the classic fate of virtually every prominent Russian author of the last 150 years.

He spoke out against the ruling powers and—like his literary countrymen from Pushkin and Dostoevsky to Pilyak and Babel—suffered the consequences. He was arrested in an East Prussian village and accused of making derogatory remarks about Stalin. This charge of lese-majesté occurred in 1945 when the faithful still held that Stalin was Santa Claus. Solzhenitsyn spent the next eight years in concentration camps, at first in a "general" camp with common criminals in the Arctic and later in Beria's "special" camp for life-long prisoners. The particular camp he describes in "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" was in the region of Karaganda in northern Kazakhstan. A film version of his novelized jail journal has just opened at the Marbeuf in English.

It is a Norwegian-American production and was shot in the subterranean reaches of the Scandinavian peninsula under the direction of Caspar Wrede. The

British actor Tom Courtenay, his hair shorn, impersonates the Russian who has offended against authority and is undergoing the ghastly punishment. Several of his companion actors are also English. The resulting histrionic impression is less of a Soviet hard-labor settlement than it is of a "Journey's End" troupe snow-bound in the Canadian Rockies.

The screen adaptation of any such grim record as this, relating with exacting detail every miserable moment of a day in a penal colony, demands enormous resourcefulness. It has been achieved now and again—as in "The Birdman of Alcatraz," for example—but it has not been accomplished here.

The scene of the freezing interior is set with views of the wintry wastelands, the torture cells, the bleak barracks and the repulsive diet. The hostile elements combined with the brutality of the guards, the ironic sight of Marxism in practice, the personal struggle for survival have been heavily planted, but from all this no compelling tragedy arises. Solzhenitsyn's book was a



Scene from "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

blazing document, but its fire flickers only feebly in the film edition in which the depressing materials of the original become doubly depressing in a drab and monotonous motion picture, uninspired, strained and frequently dull. Solzhenitsyn's play, "The Love Girl and the Innocent," treating of a similar background, might have been a wiser choice for movie adaptation.

Luis Buñuel's "Le Charme Discret de la Bourgeoisie" (at the Ermitage, the Quartier-Latin and the Miramar) is disappointing, coming, as it does, from the director of "L'Age d'Or," "Los Olvidados" and "Belle de Jour." It contains a few flashes of Buñuelian macabre fantasy and some fetching conceits for taste satire, but these have not been effectively organized in a glossy and meandering movie.

Its dramatic personae are in large measure members of the country gentry: a wealthy, youngish married couple, a bishop, an ambassador, a flighty social dame and her silly junior sister, and a general. This upper-class band spends much of its time at a table. Several are troubled by nightmares induced by bad conscience or perhaps the rich meals they eat. Their conversations are singularly witless and lackluster. This may be intentional, but it is a grave error. In a play or a film, foolish people must be given amusing dialogue. A Hungarian aristocrat once reproached Molnar for the portrait in "The Swan." "There are no such

princes," complained the nobleman. "Of course not," replied the dramatist, "but if I had drawn from life I would only have had a functionary in uniform and no play."

There is a bit of Buñuel's bizarre, black humor in the dream sequences and in some of the unexpected turns—in the scene in which the peasant woman confesses her lack of faith to the bishop and in that in which the bishop settles accounts with the

assassin of his parents. The acting is strangely lifeless and at variance with the broad, buffoonery of the text, everyone—save for the blustering commander—playing straight where stylized caricature is wanted. The tempo is uncertain throughout with abrupt sorties and a sudden, jolting finish as though the author-director had tired of it all—as some of his spectators may. Buñuel's new film does not rank with his masterpieces.

## Glamour Pays Off for a Paris Designer

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 18 (IHT).—Loris Azzaro has made it. He had his greatest moment at the Paris premiere of "Cabaret" last week. In one of the longest singing sequences, Liza Minnelli wears an Azzaro dress—a sexy number of purple jersey, with bare shoulders and a curtain of chains over her belly button. She spotted it in Azzaro's Lido boutique, walked in and bought it.

The night of the premiere, Marisa Berenson, who also has a part in the film, looked like a mermaid in Azzaro's silver sequins, with a slit up to here and sequined gloves up to there. After the show, Miss Berenson walked into Maxim's, a white fox box over her shoulder and David de Rothschild on her arm—a star every inch of the way. She would not discuss her romance but her dress, yes.

"I love Azzaro," she said. "He is unique. He makes you feel glamorous and very sexy." Brigitte Bardot and Jane Birkin are both dressed by Azzaro in Vadim's "Don Juan." So is Françoise Fabian in Buñuel's new film, "Zaz. Zaz. Zaz," who never does things halfway, bought 18 dresses from him during her last

Sexy dresses  
helped Loris  
Azzaro acquire  
this symbol  
of prosperity.

Giancarlo Botto.

trip to Paris. Other feathers in Azzaro's cap include Cappy Badruti, Elsa Martinelli, Elyett von Karajan, Jean Seberg, Michelle Mercier, Lauren Bacall, Princess Luciane Pignatelli and a great number of ordinary housewives.

In Paris for only eight years,



Azzaro has made a killing. He has two boutiques here, one in Saint Tropez, one in Milan and one in Rome. He is opening up in Monte Carlo and Beverly Hills. He runs around in a Rolls-Royce and just bought a \$400,000 apartment on the Bois de Boulogne "with a Moroccan roof garden." Last year, his turnover was 6 million francs. Next year, he expects to gross 10 million, all that without a backer. He swears.

In the fashion world, which has been barely hopping along, Azzaro's success is a phenomenon. It has been achieved without apparent strain. Azzaro has not tried to be part of the establishment and has never showed a couture collection. Until recently, when you saw his dresses by the dozen at any given sale, he was not considered competition for the big-name couturiers.

His dead-to-the-point sexy dresses even won snide remarks from his colleagues, who declared him too obvious and un-chic. But it turned out that he was right. Women did not care to be chic.

They wanted to be glamorous. Azzaro got the movie crowd then the *femmes du monde* did not want to be left behind. His trump was his prices: little over \$200, any woman walk out of his shop looking triumphantly like Marilyn. Azzaro has never bit off more than he could chew. The night he found out that he was with evening dresses, he sat there without trying to be out in other directions. B with striking good looks, genuine warm manner, became his own best publications man.

Every afternoon, he is found in his Faubourg-Honore salon, paying no attention to every woman walks in. Dressed in a Saint Tropez-type clothes, takes over himself, in a bezaar ambience. He has a personal service. The final accolade is from Vogue, Chic or *un-c* is being given a six-page in the November issue.

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Loris Azzaro	Couture 65
Jean Eté	Watchmaker-Jeweler 70
Castillo	Ready-to-Wear 76
Co. Française de l'Orient et la Chine	Gifts from China 82
Sweater's Bazaar	Ladies' Luxury Fashion 83
McDouglas	Suede/Leather Fashion 155

OPEN SATURDAYS

## Woman Ordained By Women Only

NORTHFIELD, Conn., Sept. 18 (NYT).—What is said to be the first ordination ever held by a major denomination in which women assumed all the principal roles was held here yesterday in Northfield.

The newly-ordained minister is the Rev. Davida Foy Crubtree, 32-year-old women's liberation activist, and a member of the United Church of Christ's task force on women in church and society.

According to the Rev. Dr. Everett C. Parker, director of the denomination's office of communications, none of the world's large religious bodies has ever been party to a totally female ordination service.

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## Wine- Bumper Grape Crop In France; Quality in Do

By Joa Winroth

PARIS, Sept. 18 (IHT).—"Lateness is the definition of this wine crop in France," says Bernard Peret, owner of the *bistro* at 4, rue de la Halle. Growers, wine merchants and other agree.

The grape harvest will not begin, except in a few areas October. In some, it may well continue into November. Of the delay, the French harvest as a whole will be larger 1.7 billion gallons than usual and very large indeed in Chateaux. The big if, of course, is quality. Despite what seemed a cold and stormy European summer, the grapes are healthy and ripe—except in the Midi where there were heavy rains. The 1972 crop could well be of high quality.

But the weather bureau offers little reason for optimism the next few days; the temperatures are supposed to rise to may be frequent storms until the end of the month. Highly variable and cloudy period is predicted through October and sunny weather afterwards. If the forecasts prove the conditions will be anything but ideal for wine.

As far as quantity is concerned, Michel Bodin, general of Perrier-Jouët in Reims, and Jean Coutrou, a man G.H. Mumm and Co. in Reims and a grower in his of see a very large crop in Champagne—as many as 34 million as against only 21 million last year. This would make crop the second largest on record after the giant, nearly 44 million, harvest in 1970.

Grape prices in Champagne will rise, perhaps sharply year's 5.41 francs a kilo paid by champagne firms to non-growers. Demand is outstripping supply despite ever high to the consumer.

In Burgundy, the cellar-master of a large firm, who anonymity, predicts a larger than average crop of very grapes. But the grapes, as elsewhere, are late in mat about two weeks in Burgundy where the harvest shot about Oct. 10.

In Beaujolais, the harvest has been fixed for Sept. 28 a yield about 21 million gallons; according to the Institut National Appellations d'Origine. This is equal to last year's crop average for the area. The Rhone Valley will produce a of about 30 million gallons and Alsace should bring 16 million.

In Bordeaux, the harvest should begin about Oct. 10 and average size crop. There will be less white wine than more red. Further behind schedule is the cognac vineyard the Hennessy firm. There are plenty of grapes but they may not begin before Oct. 15. Even so the grapes may be perfectly ripe. Fortunately this wine is made only to be and that takes some of the sting out of it.

The one area where the crop is small, it thoroughly of the Loire Valley, which is coming more and more to the of the export market because of its quality wines at still prices. Bistrot owner Bernard Peret found, during a in that the growers in Pouilly-sur-Loire were quite happy quantity and the state of the grapes. In contrast, down Chateau and Bourgneuil, they fear a very small crop, as Paris wine merchant Steven Spivack. It may be 30 to below average.







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Daniel P. Davison, left, head of Morgan Guaranty's London branch; and some of his key officers: from right, John Fell, John Spurdle, Reginald Barbani, and Peter Dale

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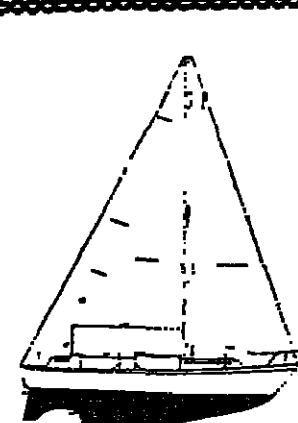




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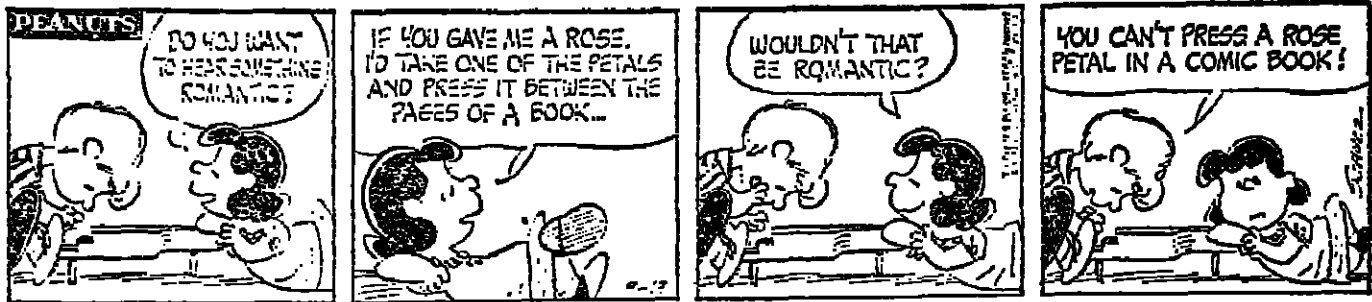
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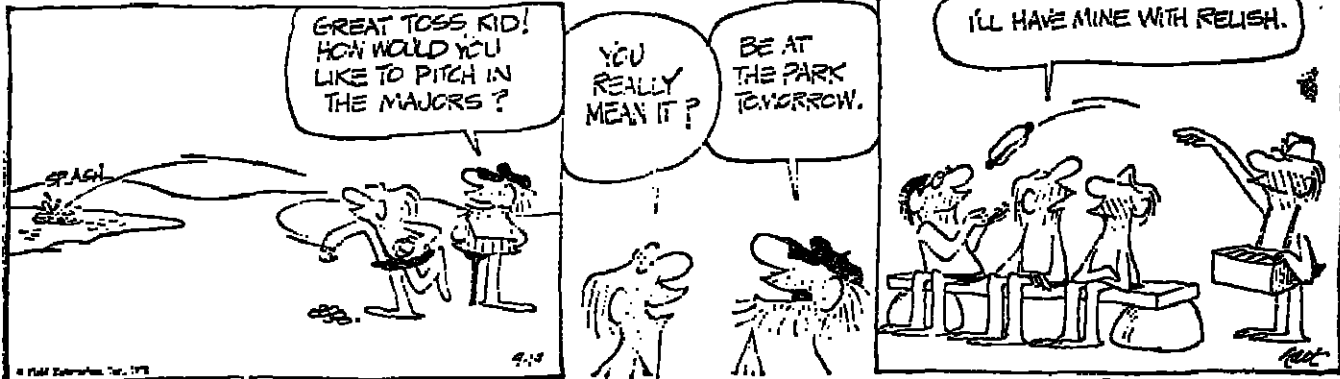
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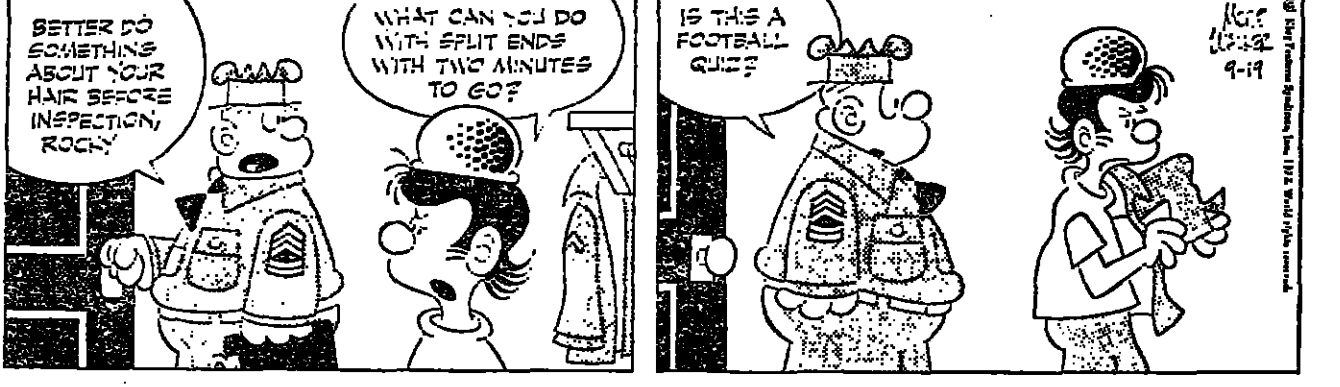
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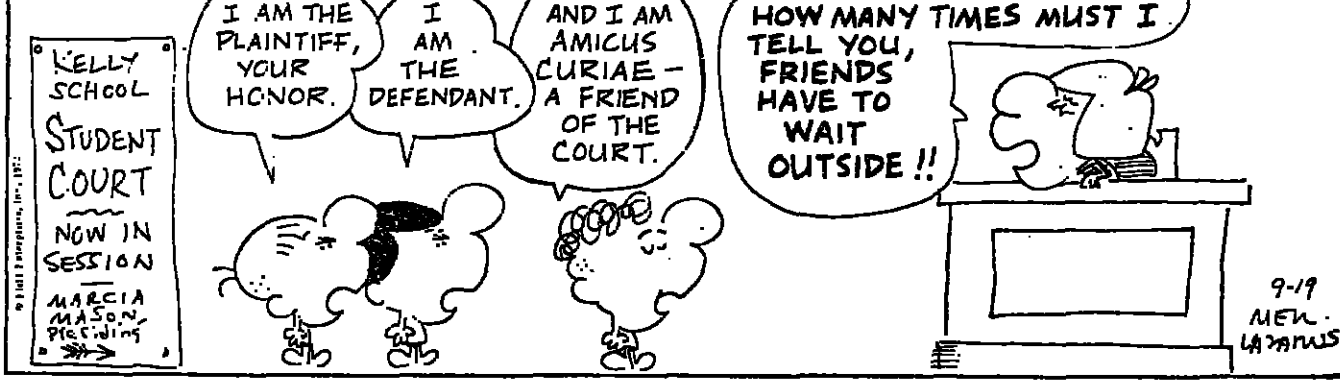
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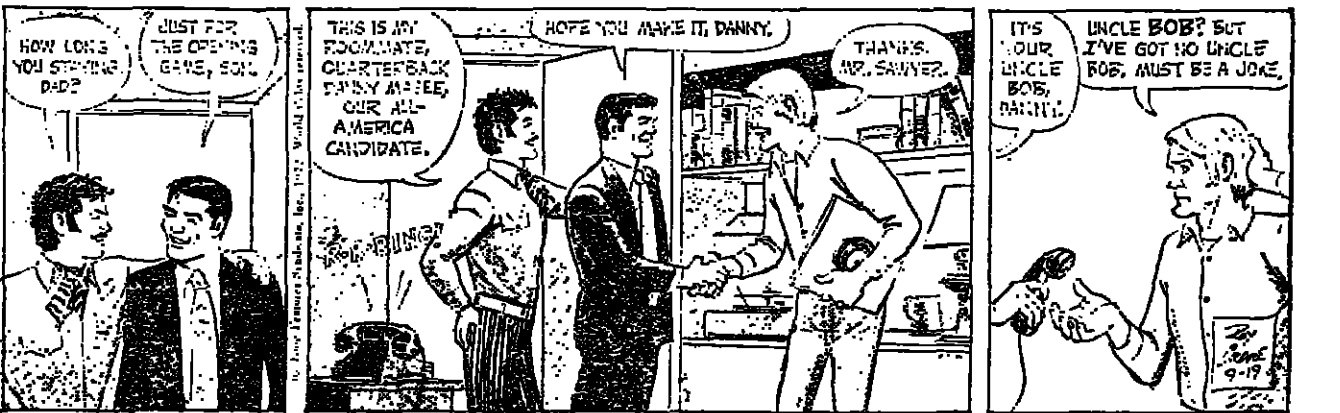
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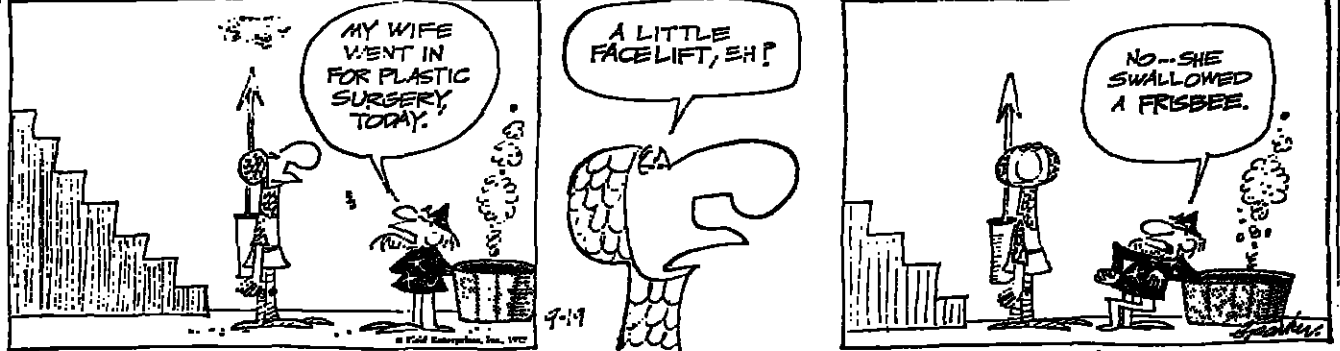
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It is seldom easy to choose the right moment to play in a minor-suit game. The declarer must have a good reason to avoid three no-trump, such as the absence of a stopper in the opponents' suit. Usually the partnership needs nine cards or more in the trump suit, but an eight-card fit can work out well. It did on the diagrammed deal from the 1972 Central American championship final in which Jamaica defeated Panama.

North and South were using the Blue Team Club, in which South's opening bid simply showed a hand with 17 or more points. West overcalled with one spade, and North doubled negatively to show modest strength, and incidentally deny possession of an ace and a king or three kings.

South bid hearts at the two-level and clubs at the three-level, and North raised aggressively to five clubs, showing great strength in this partner's skill in dummy-p.

pay. The confidence proved justified for the Jamaican South player, Dr. Ralph St. Lucie, rose to the occasion in the play.

East had a difficult decision at trick one after his partner led the spade king. The question was: To ruff or not to ruff. He chose to ruff and return a trump, attempting to cut down the declarer's cross-ruff prospects.

South captured West's jack with dummy's king, led to the heart ace and saw with surprise that he had collected the king from West. He led a low heart and ruffed, and played a spade from dummy, giving East another chance to ruff. This time he declined, and the spade ace won.

Now the declarer was in a position to establish and use his hearts. He ruffed another low heart, ruffed a diamond, and ruffed another heart with dummy's last trump.

Another diamond ruff provided the entry to the closed hand, the club ace collected the last two trumps from the defenders, and there were two heart winners to bring South's trick total to 11. He lost a spade to West at the finish.

NORTH  
♠ 10984  
♥ 7  
♦ K1082  
♣ K1093

EAST (D)  
♠ J10643  
♥ A Q753  
♦ 754

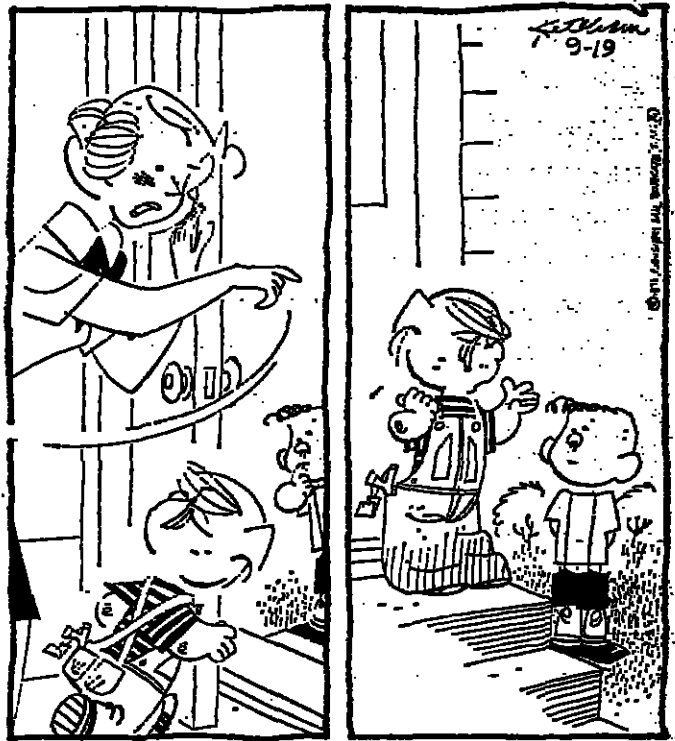
SOUTH  
♠ A J6  
♥ A Q9852  
♦ A Q86

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
ast South West North  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Dbl.  
2 ♥ 2 ♠ 2 NT.  
3 ♠ Pass 5 ♣  
4 ♠ Pass  
West led the spade king.

### Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	G	I	C	H	U	T	C	H	S	I	E	T
A	L	I	C	E	A	R	O	L	E	T	I	E	
S	T	O	I	O	P	O	L	I	O	L	A	X	I
C	O	R	N	E	L	I	A	T	I	A	N	T	
E	S	E	N	T	I	L	L	E	R	I	E		
R	A	T	I	E	T	I	A	G	R	A	S		
S	E	R	I	O	S	I	R	I	O	R	E		
S	E	R	I	O	S	I	R	I	O	R	E		
E	P	N	E	A	T	A	I	G	H	A	N		
S	E	R	I	O	S	I	R	I	O	R	E		
F	I	R	S	L	I	O	N	E	R	S			
D	O	S	I	L	I	O	N	E	R	S			
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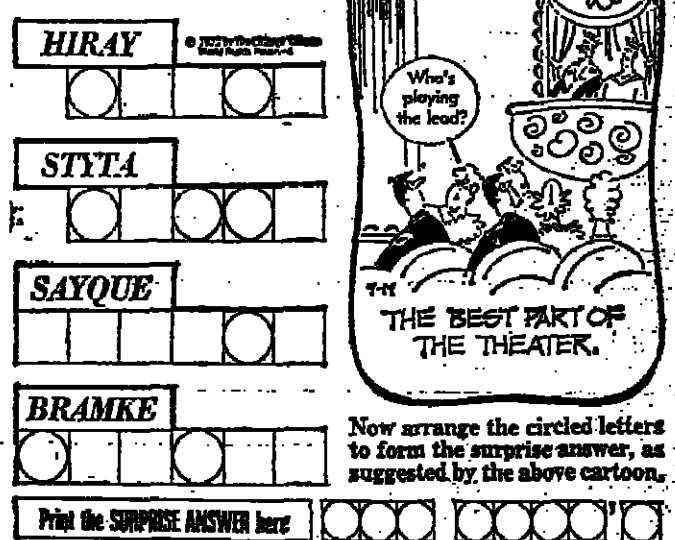
DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE SUBJECT IS CLOSED!"  
"THAT MEANS I WON THE ARGUMENT, BUT I DON'T GET NOTHING."

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

A NATION OF STRANGERS

By Vance Packard. McKay. 368 pps. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PLEASE don't get me wrong. I know an ongoing problem when I see one, and I can deplore the deplorable as well as the next guy. Some of my very best friends have furrowed brows. And I really share Vance Packard's latest concern with the rootlessness that is spreading its feeders into our social fabric. I think he's really put his finger on what's wrong again (if he has any fingers left over after pinning them on the pyramidal chamber, the waste makers, the status seekers, and the hidden persuaders that have been infesting the sexual wilderness of our naked society).

It's awful what's been going on lately. Huge corporations packing up their personnel and sending them off to nasty places like Houston. Rubber companies in Akron, Ohio, switching to three and four-shift workdays, so that the next-door neighbors can't bowl with each other any more. Automobiles being spring-loaded up like ABM: ideas and meaning up the life-style of the old village green. Shopping malls in Paramus: youngsters running off to dear old Multi-U; old folks toddling off to cities in the sun. Snowbirds centrifugating. Ethnic churning in people-impeding cities; urbs and suburbs sprawling; it's all very distressing, it really is.

And the rootlessness that results. High-mobility high-balling around the Welcome Wagon but never meeting their neighbors over the back fence. Sedentary golden-agers, yearning about on oversized bicycles to play Tarzan and Simba, with only death-announcements to break the monotony of the sun. The "new gregarious" gregarious, but never getting involved. Of course it's bad for us! Of course leading researchers have shown that when roots are cut, making looms, the liquor cabinet beckons, and the hardest hit start reading Rod McKuen. Who would seriously argue with all that?

It's only that it's so hard to feel really gloomy when Packard writes about it in "A Nation of Strangers," so hard to believe, so hard to follow one's brow. It's just that he makes the problem so lively and entertaining, and the solution so insufferably dull. We smile when we're supposed to be moaning, and fall asleep when we're supposed to perk up. So give a cheer or two for suburban sprawl.

Here we are supposed to be agonizing over "towns for Company Gypsies" and suddenly we're getting all the goods about social life in Darien, Conn. and such Gypsy Towns to the South and West. Here we are supposed to be deploring the life of the aged in warm-weather trailer camps, and suddenly we find it sound pretty comfortable: we are supposed to be co-acting with executive who have to move all the time suddenly we come upon a page list of reminders: "tranquilize the dog" for pinning on the bullet for the next time we move. Here we're supposed to be more depressed with new alarming fact that I've read in a recent issue of a magazine, and instead we're fascinated with each other about the new field of "relocating" ("companions" males) who can be paid credit card, about the of the "relocating" industry the rise of "mobile church" about the new industry drive-in funeral parlors this book is really good novelists stuck for new!

But when Packard gets to proving that rootless is bad for us, and suggest we ought to do to improve it's a different ball game. Now he falls mind-numbing practice "leading observers" with "stated," "noted" pester who have "advised" a "famed" behaviorists who "contended." Here he chooses his evidence with apparent arbitrariness: almost feels challenged of evidence to contradict. Of course, he is unique: right about rootlessness, but about rootlessness being harmful to the spirit, but does he really mindless list of au to prove it? One can a dozen novelists who have more convincing cases in the space. (See for "John Cheever's "The Scandal" for an instant of the hell of "Life Nuclear Frontier.")

And when Packard reaches toward reducing the "tation," and begins to about "insights" to be "urgent problems" to be "baked" realities that "faced," ways "to achieve of roots," and the ben "New Towns" and "Multi Communities," a reader guilts by waves of the entire rootless land sunk in apathy. Please, me wrong! I'm a person who's when the prices the water-table falls, about small craft at sea! weather. But with no this, you begin to problems to the solutions

Mr. Lehmann Haupt is reviewer for The New Times.

CROSSWORD

By Wil

- ACROSS
- 1 Coarse wool
  - 5 Botanical suffixes
  - 10 Twelfth-century date
  - 14 Simple
  - 15 Thought about
  - 17 Suit popular in sugar-daddy days
  - 19 River to Volga
  - 20 Flynn
  - 21 Pound et al.
  - 22 Ray
  - 24 In (continued)
  - 26 Allende's country
  - 27 Class
  - 29 Where its are made
  - 32 Marmalade ingredients
  - 33 Ages
  - 34 Stubborn one
  - 35 Johnson
  - 36 James T. Farrell hero
  - 37 To
  - 38 Light
  - 40 "The Lady Is"
  - 41 O. T. book
  - 42 Suspends
  - 43 Storms
  - 44 Feature of a stagnant pond
  - 46 example
  - 47 De Valera
  - 48 Mixed up
  - 52 Here in Paris
  - 54 Little finger (dominate)
  - 57 Condenses
  - 58 Juke
  - 59 German river
  - 60 Ardent
  - 61 Vingt
  - 6 Scenic wall
  - 9 Term of ad
  - 10 Notes
  - 11 Objects to
  - 12 Garment
  - 13 Fateful day
  - 16 out of
  - 18 Whales
  - 23 Famous PT
  - 25 Tonsile
  - 26 Skull: Pref
  - 27 Escape
  - 28 Spore forth
  - 30 France's T
  - 31 Oozes
  - 34 Corday's
  - 36 Dressmaker concern
  - 40 Trample
  - 42 Suggestion
  - 43 Unlucky
  - 46 Common
  - 47 Feminine
  - 48 Frightened
  - 50 African ar
  - 51 Litigant
  - 53 "The bird the..."
  - 55 Here Sp.
  - 56 Native: St

